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Center for Human Resource Research

The Ohio State University

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Demographics of Alcohol Use among Respondents of the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth Panel

By Joan E. Crowley

This report provides simple cross-tabular results from the administration of a short series of alcohol use questions on the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth. The primary focus is on the variations in reported alcohol consumption by race, sex, and age.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

The National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth is a panel study initiated in 1979 by the United States Department of Labor to investigate the processes by which youth enter into the labor market. Design and analysis are the responsibility of the Center for Human Resource Research of the Ohio State University. Field work is done by the National Opinion Research Center. The initial design called for a cross-sectional sample of youth aged 14 to 21 in 1979, with supplemental samples of blacks, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged non-black, non-Hispanic youth. Supplemental funds from the United States Department of Defense and from the Armed Services provided funds for the inclusion of approximately 1,200 young people who were enlisted in the armed forces. The total sample as of the initial interview was 12,686. The sample has been reinterviewed each year since 1979, with a retention rate of over 95.5 percent as of 1982.

In order to estimate population figures from this sample, weights were developed based primarily on the sample design (that is, since blacks were

oversampled, they have lower weights in the population estimates), plus adjustments for other sources of sample variation. Weights are recalculated for each survey year to adjust for sample attrition. Thus, the unweighted panel of approximately 12,000 respondents produces weighted estimates of the frequency of alcohol use for the 32,000,000 youth in the sample's age group in the United States population. The tables present both weighted and unweighted sample sizes.

Respondents are interviewed annually, with the interview period lasting from January to approximately the end of May of each year. The alcohol use questions were initially included in the interview for 1982, when the respondents were 17 to 25 years of age. The specific questions used are included as the Appendix to this report.

Since not all questions are appropriate for all respondents, the interviews involved skip patterns which routed the interviewers to the relevant questions for each particular respondent. The tables in this report provide descriptions for the specific groups, or universes, for which the percentages were calculated.

RESULTS

Patterns of Alcohol Use by Race and Sex. Initial inspection of frequencies show that females consistently report lower levels of alcohol use than do males, so all tables will be presented separately by sex.[1] Table 1 shows the responses to the alcohol use questions by sex and race. While most of the respondents have at least tried alcohol, drinking is reported by a higher

[1]The usefulness of this decision was repeatedly demonstrated, as most of the variation in drinking behavior occurs among the young men, and their drinking patterns would have been masked by inclusion of both sexes in the percentages.

percentgage of whites than of other races. Hispanics are intermediate, while blacks have the lowest levels of having had at least one drink.

Respondents who had never had a drink were skipped over the remainder of the alcohol use questions, since details of drinking patterns were irrelevant for lifelong teetotalers. The remainder of the tables exclude those who have never had a drink.[2]

In fact, it appears from the tables that not only are minorities less likely to take the first drink, they also tend to start drinking at a later age. Since at least part of the sample is still under the legal drinking age, section 3 of Table 1 is restricted to those respondents over the age of 21. Whites are more likely than blacks or Hispanics to have started drinking before the age of 18, especially among the males.

Among non-abstainers, three-fourths have had a drink in the last month, with the proportions substantially higher among males and whites than among females and minorities, with percentages ranging from 53% for black females to

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[2]There are both problems and advantages to such an approach. Given the pervasiveness of alcohol use in the United States, it can be assumed that those who have never drunk alcohol probably have strong cultural or family prohibitions. Restricting the description to those who have tried alcohol means the tables are interpretable as describing variations in drinking patterns among those who have at some time been drinkers. Including the teetotalers has the advantage of making the tables descriptive of the entire population, but the patterns within the drinking group are distorted by the variation in the proportion of persons who abstain entirely. Excluding abstainers means the focus of the analysis is on patterns of drinking behavior, rather than on the amount of alcohol consumed.

An example might clarify the issue. On the question of the age at which the respondent started drinking, including abstainers would lower the percentages in all categories other than "never," but the reduction is greatest among blacks, least among whites. The question of whether blacks who drink at all start drinking earlier or later than white drinkers cannot be easily answered by a table including the abstainers. Therefore, the tables presented show patterns of drinking conditional on an initial use of alcohol. Further, for questions about the level of drinking in the recent past, the tables represent the patterns which hold among those who have had one or more drinks in the relevant period.

82% for white males. The intensity of drinking is as important as the incidence of drinking. The NLS interview asked the number of times the respondent had had six or more drinks on one occasion in the last month. Among those who had had at least one drink in the month, two fifths had not had a major drinking spell. Again, women and minorities reported lower frequencies. Among the white and Hispanic males, almost three quarters had had one major drinking spell, with over a third reporting three or more incidents. While almost as many females as males had one or two major drinking spells, less than half as many females as males reported three or more spells.

The variation by race and sex in the frequency of heavy drinking is most dramatically shown in Figures 1 and 2. For all females, even among those who have had a drink within the last month, the majority have never had as many as six drinks in one day during that period, and very few have had three or more incidents of heavy drinking. Among the women, blacks report the fewest such incidents, but the shape of the distribution is roughly the same for all races. Among males, on the other hand, there is a pronounced difference in drinking patterns by race. Black males show the female pattern, with the modal response being no heavy drinking episodes, and a sharp fall-off in the frequency of heavy drinking episodes. For whites and Hispanics, however, the modal response is one or two episodes, and a substantial minority report three or more.

Men are also more likely than women to drink in bars. About equal proportions of men and women who have had a drink in the last month report never having been to a bar during that time, but among those who go to bars at all men are likely to go more frequently. Minorities report lower levels of drinking in bars than do whites.

Among those who had a drink within the 30 days preceding the interview,

four fifths had had a drink in the past week. Panels 7 through 12 of Table 1 show details of the drinking levels reported for the one week period. About half of the drinking sample had had a drink on one or two days of the past week, while about two percent of the females and five percent of the males had had at least one drink on each of the seven days. There was relatively little variation by race in the number of days of the week on which liquor was consumed.

There were marked differences by sex in the types of alcohol used. Beer was reported by nine out of ten of the men who had had a drink during the week, as compared to less than half of the women. In fact, the average number of beers reported by the men ranges from 6.4 for blacks to 10.5 for the whites, about three times the mean number of beers reported by women. Hispanic females were least likely to drink beer. A substantial minority of young men who drink beer drink it in large quantities--among whites, nine percent of the beer drinkers report consuming more than four six-packs during the course of the week.

While women generally drink less than men, they are more likely than men to report drinking wine. Over one third of the women who had drunk alcohol during the preceding week had had at least one glass of wine, compared to less than one fifth of the young men. Black men are more likely to drink wine than are whites, one of the few reversals of the usual pattern by race. While women are more likely to drink wine than are men, among wine drinkers men report higher levels of consumption.

The pattern for hard liquor is somewhat similar to that for wine--women are more likely to report having at least one drink of hard liquor, but among hard liquor drinkers it is men who report the higher consumption levels. For both sexes, whites report the highest level of hard liquor consumption, blacks

least, and Hispanics are intermediate.

The final two questions on the alcohol use instrument asked whether the respondent's drinking had ever caused problems at school or at work. The questions were asked of all respondents who had reported ever having had a drink. Few respondents report such problems. Considering the substantial differences in drinking patterns, there is little difference in frequency of problems by race or sex, probably due to the low overall level of reported problem drinking.

Patterns of Alcohol Use by Age and Sex. Table 2 shows the responses to the alcohol use questions broken down by sex and by age categories. Note that for youth in the youngest category, those 17 to 19 years old, there are often legal restrictions on alcohol use, and that in some areas the legal restrictions also affect the second category, those 20 to 21. Given these considerations, there is surprisingly little variation by age. As with the breakdowns by race, there is less variation among the females than among the males, probably due to the generally lower level of consumption of alcohol by young women.

There is some evidence of the deterrent effect of the law in the proportion of youth in the lowest age category reporting never having had a drink, 12 percent for young women and 8 percent for young men. In general, questions about experiences which cover the entire life span (e. g., did you ever drink alcohol) are logically expected to show increasing frequency of "yes" answers with time, since older respondents have simply had more opportunity to drink than have younger respondents. The lack of increase in frequency of ever having consumed alcohol among the oldest groups could be a cohort effect, or there could be some erroneous reporting in the oldest category due to faulty

memory or suppression of early drinking by current abstainers. Alternately, it could be that virtually all young people who are going to try alcohol have done so by the time they reach age 23, so that there is no noticeable increase in the proportion having consumed alcohol past that age.

Variation by age is more pronounced in reporting alcohol consumption in the previous month, with the youngest age group reporting substantially lower use than do their elders. It is interesting to note that there actually appears to be a drop in incidence between the upper two age categories among the young women, with 74 percent of the 22-23 year olds reporting a drink in the last month compared with only 70 percent of the 24-25 year olds. For the males, there is a leveling off at these ages, rather than a decline.

The reports of heavy drinking sessions, six or more drinks at a sitting, indicate a pattern which shows up in many of the remaining items, at least among the young men. The highest levels of drinking are reported among the intermediate age groups--those 20 to 23 years old. The youngest men, those under 20, are presumably subject to legal and perhaps familial pressures toward moderation or abstention. Frequency of heavy drinking seems to increase fairly steadily from age 17 to age 23, then drops off. The respondents in the oldest age category actually are less likely to report three or more spells of heavy drinking than are those in the youngest category. A similar pattern holds for the young women, but the differences across groups are smaller, and young women are less likely to report frequent heavy drinking.

Figure 2 illustrates the pattern graphically. The young women are represented by a single line, since the variation by age was so small that separate lines simply could not be distinguished on any feasible scale. The separation by age is clearest at the upper end of drinking frequency. The youngest males

are most likely to report one single heavy drinking episode, but the proportion of frequent heavy drinkers is clearly highest among men in the two intermediate age categories.

Drinking in bars most clearly shows the effects of legal constraints, with a pronounced increase in prevalence across the first three age groups. As with heavy drinking, there is a dropping off of drinking activity among the oldest group. However, it appears that, among the youth who go to bars at all, there is little variation in the frequency of visits by age among those youth with no legal constraints.

Among those who drank during the previous month, there is a monotonic increase in the number of days in the previous week on which alcohol was consumed, in contrast with the curvilinear patterns shown for the intensity of drinking. Curvilinearity does, however, show up in the consumption of beer and of hard liquor. The highest number of drinks is reported by the two middle age groups. Wine is the exception, with both the incidence and frequency increasing monotonically by age for males. The pattern for wine drinking is somewhat more erratic for females, although a monotonic increase shows up among those young women who had at least one glass of wine during the week. Apparently wine is a taste which is acquired with age.

Interpretation of age patterns in reporting problems caused by drinking present the usual problems due to the confounding of age with time at risk. In fact, there is little increase with age in the percent of respondents reporting problems at school. Among the young women, the oldest group is least likely to report school problems. While this pattern might be a cohort effect, it is more likely to be due to memory fade associated with the longer time that this group has spent out of school on average, compared with their younger counterparts. The young men show a slight increase in reports of

problems at work associated with increasing age, but the overall level of reported problems is so low that it is hard to assess the importance of the trend. Among other factors, the younger groups include larger proportions of full time students, and correspondingly fewer full time workers, so their lower level of problems at work may be due simply to fewer jobs involved.

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

Several clear patterns emerge even from the simple cross-tabular analysis presented here. Young men are more likely to drink than are young women, and young men are much more likely to drink heavily. White males consume the most alcohol virtually any way it is measured. Hispanics report a pattern of drinking similar to that of whites, although at a slighly lower level. Black males, on the other hand, tend to report lower levels of drinking, both in terms of number of drinking occasions and in quantity of liquor consumed. While black males drink substantially more than do any of the ethnic categories among females, their pattern of responses is more similar to the female pattern than to the pattern for white or Hispanic males. That is, black males tend not to report drinking great quantities of alcohol at one session, and are less likely than other men to frequent bars.

The common image of beer for men and wine for women is supported in the reports. Women who drink are somewhat more likely to report consuming hard liquor than do men, although men report drinking liquor in greater quantity.

The patterns of alcohol use by age were somewhat unexpected. Most of the respondents report having at least tried alcohol, even those whose drinking is still legally restricted. Among those who drink at all, legal barriers may affect the location of alcohol use more than the amount, shifting drinkers out of public bars to various private sites. While there is a fairly steep inc-

rease in the frequency and amount of drinking between the very youngest respondents and those in the next older category, there is less of an increase over the remainder of the age range than might be expected. In fact, among young men, there appears to be a curvilinear pattern. It is tempting to interpret the age results in terms of transition to adulthood. Heavy or binge drinking seems most common among those who have recently become emancipated. It is notable that while the number of days in the week on which alcohol is used increases steadily with age, the amount of drinking seems to decline among those in the oldest category. With age and experience drinking seems to become less an event and more a steady part of a lifestyle.

FEMALES

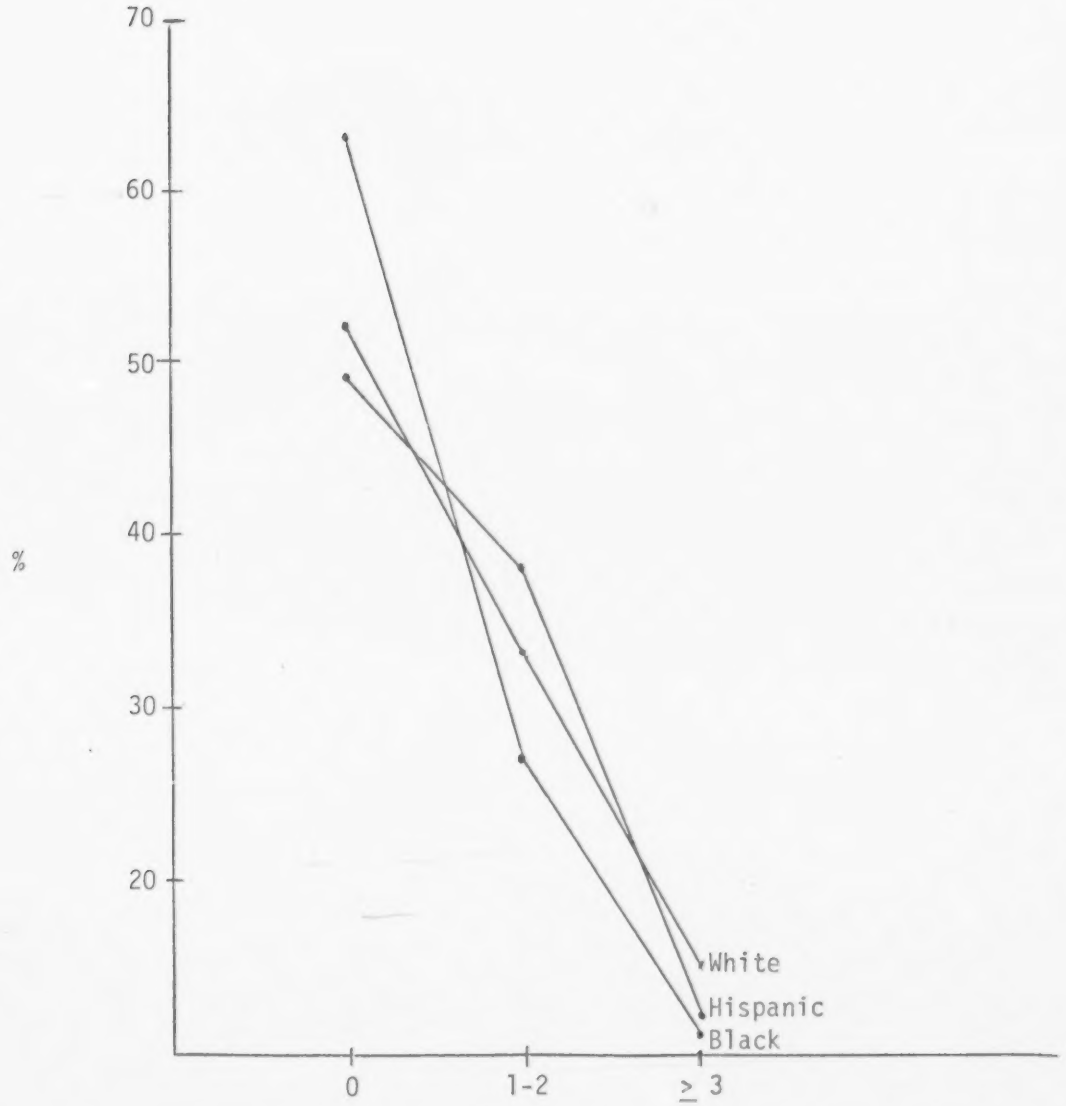

Figure 1A Number of Times Had 6 or More Drinks on One Occasion in Last Month, by Race

Universe: Respondents who drank during 30 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 10,659,000; unweighted N = 3,491)

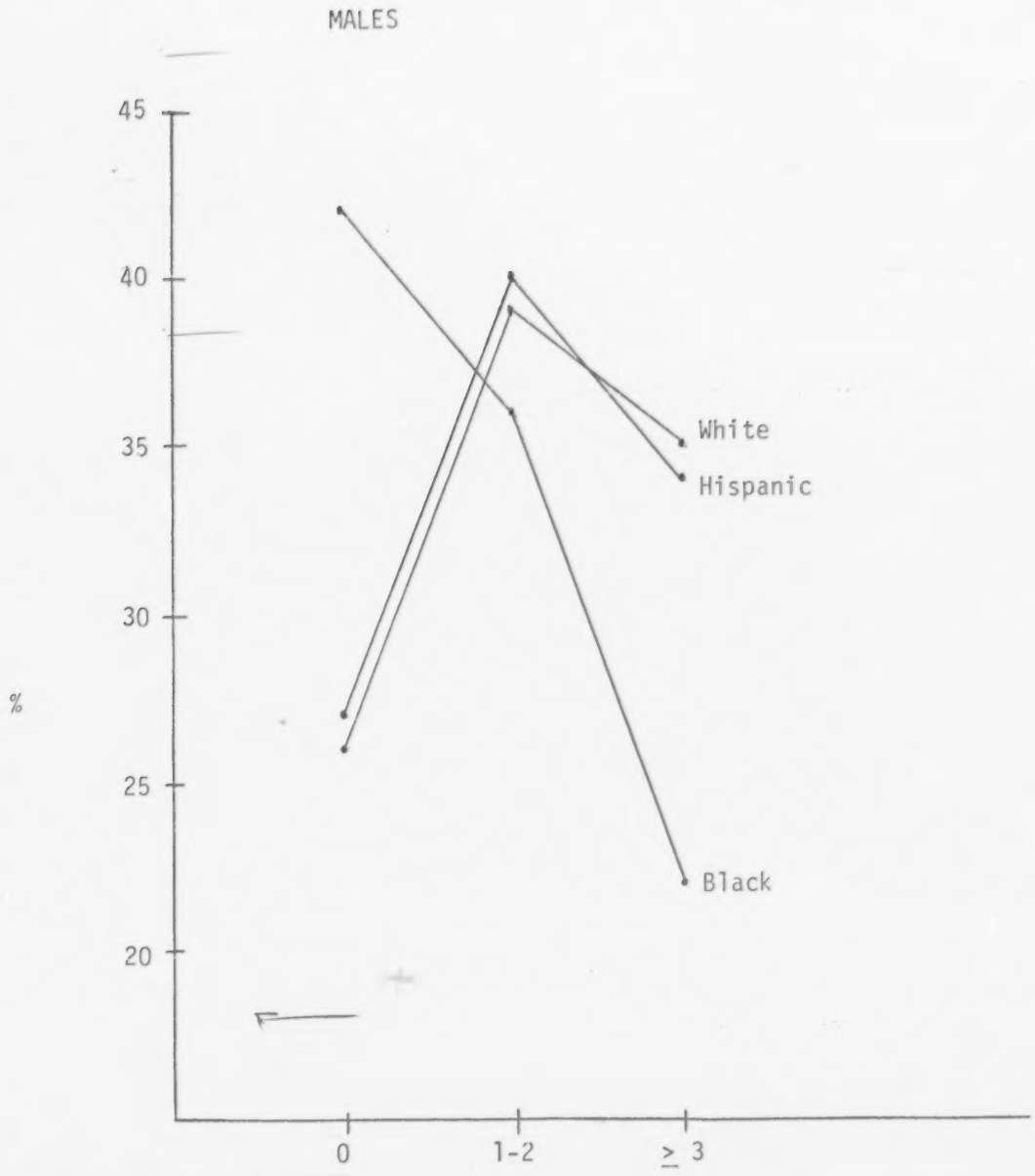

Figure 1B Number of Times Had 6 or More Drinks on One Occasion in Last Month, by Race

Universe: Respondents who drank during 30 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 12,941,000; unweighted N = 4,394)

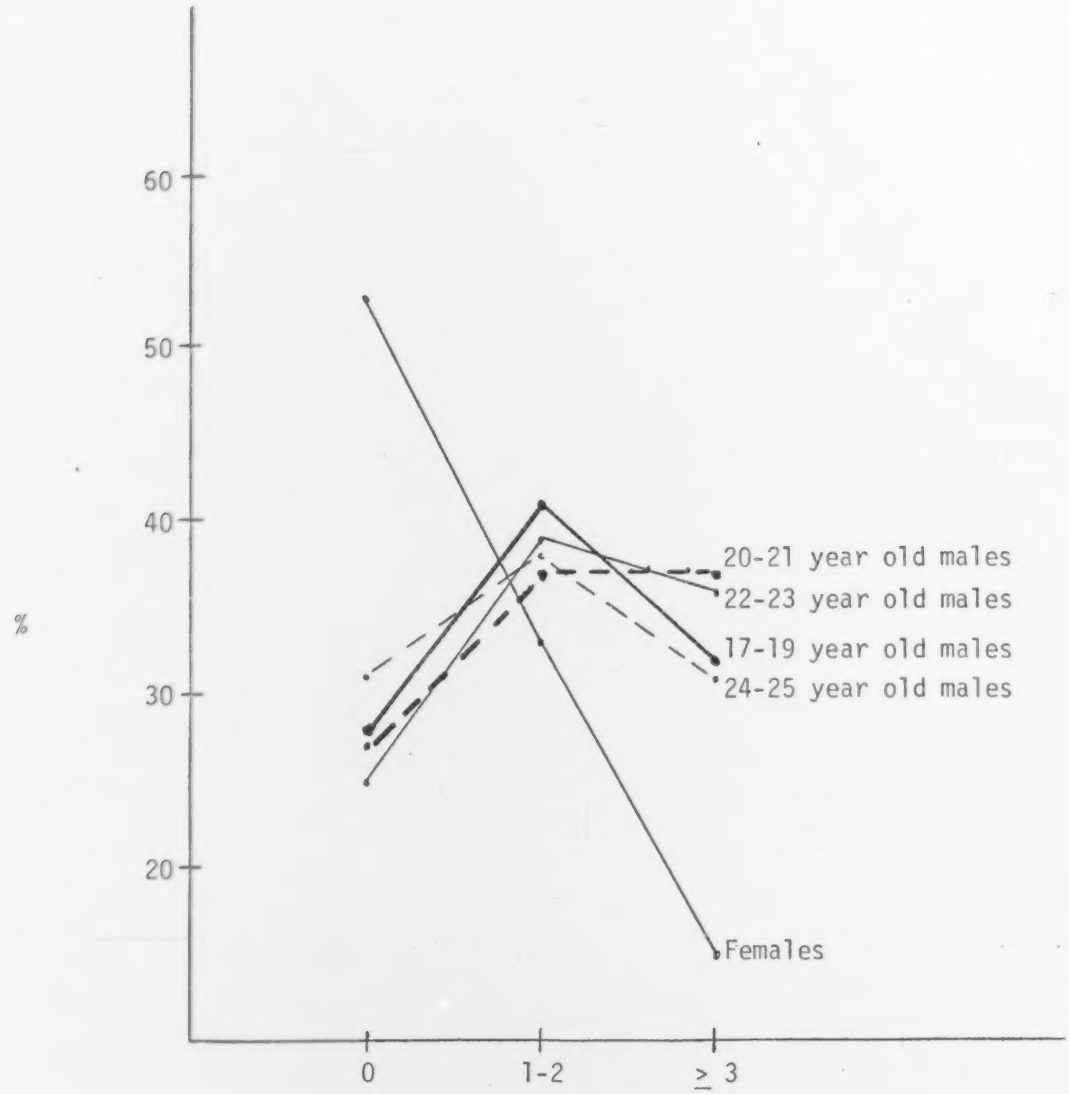

Figure 2 Number of Times Had 6 or More Drinks on One Occasion in Last Month, by Age and Sex

Universe: Respondents who drank during 30 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 23,600,000; unweighted N = 7,885)

Table 1 Patterns of Alcohol Use by Race and Sex

(Percentage distributions and means)

	Female			Male			Total
	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic	White	
1. Ever had a drink[a]							
Yes	82	83	96	88	92	97	94
No	19	17	5	13	8	3	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Age started drinking[b]							
2-10	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
11-15	10	19	19	22	27	28	23
16-17	39	33	41	41	43	41	41
18 and over	50	47	39	35	28	29	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	17.41	17.08	16.77	16.54	16.23	16.19	16.53
3. Age started drinking[c]							
2-10	1	1	0	2	2	1	1
11-15	8	14	13	19	21	24	18
16-17	30	26	32	32	35	36	34
18 and over	61	60	55	47	42	39	48
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	17.95	17.94	17.46	17.10	16.68	16.55	17.06
4. Had a drink in the last month[d]							
Yes	53	56	73	70	75	82	75
No	47	45	27	30	25	18	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. Number of times had 6 or more drinks on one occasion in last month[e]							
0	63	49	52	42	27	26	39
1-2	27	38	33	36	40	39	36
3 or more	11	12	15	22	34	35	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6. Number of times went to bars in last month[e]							
0	49	45	31	44	48	30	33
1	21	24	23	18	18	15	19
2-3	18	20	25	19	18	24	24
Once-twice a week	9	10	16	13	13	23	18
Several times a week	1	1	4	4	3	7	5
Almost every day	1	0	1	2	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1 (continued)

	Female			Male			Total
	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic	White	
7. Number of days you drank in last week[e]							
0	29	34	27	18	17	15	21
1	41	44	39	30	35	29	34
2	17	15	17	25	24	22	20
3	6	4	9	11	11	14	11
4	3	2	4	7	5	8	6
5	2	1	2	2	3	4	3
6	0	0	1	2	2	2	1
7	2	1	2	6	5	5	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.28	1.07	1.41	2.02	1.91	2.19	1.81
8. Number of cans or bottles of beer drank in last week[f]							
0	41	50	44	12	10	10	24
1	18	13	10	10	7	7	9
2-6	34	30	31	51	41	33	34
7-12	5	5	9	16	20	24	17
13-18	1	1	3	4	6	8	5
19-24	1	1	3	5	9	9	6
25 or more	0	1	1	3	7	8	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	2.13	2.07	3.54	6.42	9.58	10.54	7.28
9. Number of cans or bottles of beer drank in last week[g]							
1	31	26	18	11	8	8	12
2-6	58	60	55	57	46	37	45
1-12	9	9	16	18	23	27	22
13-18	1	1	5	4	7	9	7
19-24	1	2	5	6	10	10	8
25 or more	0	1	2	4	7	9	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	3.64	4.14	6.30	7.26	10.70	11.76	9.62
10. Number of glasses of wine drank in last week[f]							
0	65	64	63	77	88	82	74
1	12	14	12	8	4	5	8
2	12	8	9	6	3	5	7
3-5	8	9	12	5	3	5	8
6-10	2	4	4	3	2	2	3
11 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	0.89	1.05	1.16	0.83	0.46	0.65	0.85

Table 1 (continued)

	Female			Male			Total
	Black	Hispanic	White	Black	Hispanic	White	
11. Number of glasses of wine drank in last week[h]							
1	36	39	32	34	32	27	31
2	34	24	23	26	23	29	26
3-5	24	25	33	23	24	28	30
6-10	6	11	10	14	17	12	11
11 or more	2	1	2	4	4	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	2.58	2.92	3.12	3.63	3.88	3.61	3.30
12. Number of drinks of hard liquor in last week[f]							
0	51	44	48	59	60	55	52
1	23	17	13	13	8	9	11
2	10	10	11	9	9	9	10
3-5	13	20	16	11	12	13	14
6-10	3	6	8	5	6	8	8
11-15	1	1	2	1	2	4	3
16 or more	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.30	1.86	2.38	1.69	2.41	2.93	2.56
13. Number of drinks of hard liquor in last week[i]							
1	46	31	25	32	20	19	23
2	20	18	22	23	24	20	21
3-5	26	37	30	28	29	29	29
6-10	6	11	16	11	16	19	16
11-15	2	2	4	3	5	8	6
16 or more	1	2	4	5	7	7	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	2.64	3.34	4.54	4.11	6.07	6.46	5.35
14. Drinking ever caused problems at school[d]							
Yes	0	2	2	3	4	4	3
No	100	98	98	97	96	96	97
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15. Drinking ever caused problems at work[d]							
Yes	0	1	2	2	3	3	2
No	100	99	98	98	97	97	98
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[a]Universe: All respondents. (Weighted N = 33,550,000; unweighted N = 12,123)
[b]Universe: Respondents who have used alcohol on a regular basis. (Weighted N = 27,960,000; unweighted N = 9,856)
[c]Universe: Respondents age 23-25 who have used alcohol on a regular basis. (Weighted N = 8,270,000; unweighted N = 3,014)
[d]Universe: Respondents who have ever drank an alcoholic beverage. (Weighted N = 31,530,000; unweighted N = 11,130)

[e]Universe: Respondents who drank during 30 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 23,640,000; unweighted N = 7,885)

[f]Universe: Respondents who drank during 7 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 18,650,000; unweighted N = 6,146)

[g]Universe: Respondents who drank beer during 7 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 14,120,000; unweighted N = 4,706)

[h]Universe: Respondents who drank wine during 7 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 4,810,000; unweighted N = 1,523)

[i]Universe: Respondents who drank hard liquor during 7 days preceding interview date. (Weighted N = 8,915,000; unweighted N = 2,919)

Table 2 Patterns of Alcohol Use by Age and Sex

(Percentage distributions and means)

	Female				Male			
	17-19 years old	20-21 years old	22-23 years old	24-25 years old	17-19 years old	20-21 years old	22-23 years old	24-25 years old
1. Ever had a drink[a]								
Yes	88	93	95	94	92	94	96	98
No	12	7	5	6	8	6	4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Had a drink in the last month[d]								
Yes	62	71	74	70	69	80	84	85
No	38	29	27	30	31	20	17	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3. Number of times had 6 or more drinks on one occasion in last month[e]								
0	53	51	52	56	28	27	25	31
1-2	32	35	32	32	41	37	39	38
3 or more	15	15	16	12	32	37	36	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. Number of times went to bars in last month[e]								
0	56	32	23	30	58	33	22	26
1	17	23	27	23	11	13	20	17
2-3	15	24	28	27	17	23	25	27
Once-twice a week	8	17	18	16	10	23	25	23
Several times a week	2	4	3	3	4	7	7	6
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5. Number of days you drank in last week[e]								
0	37	31	24	22	26	15	12	13
1	37	36	41	42	32	31	28	28
2	16	16	18	19	21	23	24	21
3	4	10	9	9	10	15	15	14
4	3	5	4	4	5	8	8	9
5	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6
6	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	3
7	2	1	1	2	2	5	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.16	1.36	1.44	1.48	1.59	2.10	2.34	2.37

Table 2 (continued)

	Female				Male			
	17-19 years old	20-21 years old	22-23 years old	24-25 years old	17-19 years old	20-21 years old	22-23 years old	24-25 years old
6. Number of cans or bottles of beer drank in last week[f]								
0	40	40	45	48	9	9	12	10
1	12	10	9	12	10	7	6	9
2-6	33	30	32	30	32	37	37	35
7-12	8	12	10	6	25	24	22	22
13-18	4	3	2	1	7	7	9	8
19-24	3	3	1	3	10	8	7	9
25 or more	1	2	1	1	7	8	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	3.53	4.05	3.17	2.87	9.78	10.35	9.96	10.03
7. Number of cans or bottles of beer drank in last week[g]								
1	19	16	17	24	11	8	6	10
2-6	55	51	58	57	35	41	43	39
7-12	13	19	18	11	28	26	25	24
13-18	7	5	4	2	8	7	10	9
19-24	5	6	2	5	11	9	8	10
25 or more	1	3	2	2	7	9	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	5.87	6.79	5.76	5.49	10.80	11.42	11.37	11.18
8. Number of glasses of wine drank in last week[f]								
0	62	69	60	62	88	83	81	78
1	15	8	14	11	4	5	6	5
2	8	9	8	10	3	5	5	6
3-5	11	10	13	13	4	4	5	6
6-10	3	4	5	3	1	2	2	3
11 or more	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.06	0.93	1.25	1.21	0.35	0.58	0.62	0.90
9. Number of glasses of wine drank in last week[h]								
1	41	26	34	30	34	27	33	25
2	21	29	20	26	24	32	26	29
3-5	29	31	33	34	30	26	28	25
6-10	7	13	11	8	11	12	10	16
11 or more	2	1	1	3	0	4	3	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	2.80	3.03	3.12	3.18	2.98	3.47	3.31	4.13

Table 2 (continued)

	Female				Male			
	17-19 years old	20-21 years old	22-23 years old	24-25 years old	17-19 years old	20-21 years old	22-23 years old	24-25 years old
10. Number of drinks of hard liquor in last week[f]								
0	56	47	44	48	64	56	50	55
1	15	13	14	14	8	8	10	10
2	9	13	11	11	8	9	9	10
3-5	13	17	17	15	12	13	13	13
6-10	5	7	10	8	5	8	10	8
11-15	1	2	3	1	3	4	3	3
16 or more	2	2	2	2	1	3	5	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.64	2.19	2.54	2.35	1.71	2.97	3.66	2.37
11. Number of drinks of hard liquor in last week[i]								
1	35	24	25	27	23	18	20	21
2	21	24	20	22	21	21	18	21
3-5	28	32	30	30	32	29	27	29
6-10	11	13	17	16	14	17	20	17
11-15	2	4	5	2	7	9	6	7
16 or more	4	3	3	4	4	6	10	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	3.72	4.09	4.58	4.51	4.70	6.80	7.39	5.26
12. Drinking ever caused problems at school[d]								
Yes	2	3	3	1	3	3	5	5
No	99	98	97	99	98	97	95	95
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13. Drinking ever caused problems at work[d]								
Yes	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	4
No	99	99	979	98	98	98	97	96
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

See Table 1 for universes.

APPENDIX

SECTION 13: ALCOHOL USE

1. Next I'd like to ask you some questions about drinking alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, and liquor. Have you ever had a drink of an alcoholic beverage?

Yes	1	70/
No ... (SKIP TO SECTION 14)	0	

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2. How old were you when you first started drinking? PROBE: For example, having two or more drinks a week?

ENTER AGE | | | 71-72/

IF VOLUNTEERED: Never have 00

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3. Have you had any alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, or liquor, during the last 30 days?

Yes	1	73/
No ..... (SKIP TO Q. 10)	0	

---

4. How often have you had 6 or more drinks on one occasion during the last 30 days? Would you say it was .. (READ CATEGORIES) ..?

10 or more times	6	74/
8 or 9 times	5	
6 or 7 times	4	
4 or 5 times	3	
2 or 3 times	2	
Once	1	
Never	0	

---

5. How often in the last 30 days did you go to bars, taverns, or cocktail lounges? Did you go .... (READ CATEGORIES) ..?

Almost every day	5	75/
Several times a week	4	
Once or twice a week	3	
2-3 times during the month	2	
Once this month	1	
Never	0	

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Next, I'd like some information about drinking alcoholic beverages, including beer, wine, and liquor, during the past week.

6. During the last seven days, on how many days did you drink alcoholic beverages?

1 day	01	10-11/
2 days	02	
3 days	03	
4 days	04	
5 days	05	
6 days	06	
7 days	07	
None .....(SKIP TO Q. 10).....	00	

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7. During the last seven days, how many cans or bottles of beer did you have?

ENTER NUMBER OF CANS OR BOTTLES |__|__| 12-13/

None 00

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8. During the last seven days, how many glasses of wine did you have?

ENTER NUMBER OF GLASSES |__|__| 14-15/

None 00

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9. During the last seven days, how many drinks did you have containing liquor, such as whiskey, vodka, gin, brandy, etc.?

ENTER NUMBER OR DRINKS |__|__| 16-17/

None 00

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10. A. Has drinking ever interfered or caused a problem with your school work?

Yes	1	18/
No	0	

B. Has drinking ever interfered or caused a problem with your work on a job?

Yes	1	19/
No	0	

---

11. INTERVIEWER: WAS ANYONE ELSE PRESENT BESIDES YOU AND THE R WHEN YOU ASKED THE QUESTIONS IN SECTION 13?

YES	1	20/
NO	0	

The Center has also been active in manpower planning both in the U.S. and in the developing countries. A project for the Ohio Advisory Council for Vocational Education identified the highly fragmented institutions and agencies which supply vocational and technical training in Ohio. Subsequent projects for the Ohio Occupational Information Coordinating Committee have followed graduates of these programs. These data and information on occupational distributions of employers collected for the Occupational Employment Statistics Program are being integrated into a comprehensive planning model which will be accessible to trainees and employers and linked to a national network.

Another focus of the Center's research is industrial relations and collective bargaining. In a project for the U.S. Department of Labor, staff members are working with unions and management in a variety of industries to evaluate several current experiments for expedited grievance procedures. The procedural adequacies, safeguards for due process, and cost and timing of the new procedure are being weighed against traditional arbitration techniques.

Senior staff also serve as consultants to many boards and commissions at the national and state level. Recently the Center's staff have produced papers and prepared testimony for the Department of Labor, the Vice President's Task Force on Youth Unemployment, the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the National Commission for Employment and Unemployment Statistics, the National Commission for Employment Policy, the White House Conference on the Family, the Ohio Department of Corrections, the Ohio Board of Regents, the Ohio Governor's Task Force on Health, and the Ohio Governor's Task Force on Welfare.

The Center maintains a working library of approximately 10,000 titles, including a wide range of reference works and current periodicals, as well as an extensive microfilm and microfiche collection. Through their facilities linked to the University computer, the Center's data processing staff provide statistical, technical, and programming support both for in-house researchers and the over 250 users of the National Longitudinal Surveys data tapes. They maintain the NLS tapes, data base, documentation, and associated software.

For information on specific Center activities, write: Director, Center for Human Resource Research, 5701 North High Street, Worthington, Ohio 43085.

OSU

The Ohio State University

The Center for Human Resource Research
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Worthington, Ohio 43085

Center for Human Resource Research

The Center for Human Resource Research is a policy-oriented multidisciplinary research organization affiliated with The Ohio State University. Established in 1965, the Center is concerned with a wide range of contemporary problems related to developing and conserving human resources. Its more than thirty senior staff members come from disciplines including economics, education, English, health sciences, industrial relations, management science, psychology, public administration, social work, and sociology. This multidisciplinary team is supported by approximately 70 graduate research associates, full-time research assistants, computer programmers, and other personnel.

The Center has become preeminent in the fields of labor market research and manpower planning. With continuing support from the United States Department of Labor, the Center has been responsible since 1965 for the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience. Staff have assisted in population and human resource planning throughout the world, having conducted major studies in Bolivia, Ecuador, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Venezuela, and Zaire. At the request of the National Science Foundation, a review of the state of the art in human resource planning was conducted. Other studies have assessed the impact of labor and education policy on labor supply and evaluated employment statistics collection methods. Senior personnel are also engaged in several other areas of research—collective bargaining and labor relations, evaluation and monitoring of the operation of government employment and training programs, and the projection of health education and facility needs.

The Center for Human Resource Research has received over two million dollars annually from government agencies and private foundations to support its research in recent years. Providing support have been the U.S. Departments of Labor, State, Defense, Education, Health and Human Services; Ohio's Health and Education Departments and Bureau of Employment Services; the Ohio cities of Columbus and Springfield; the Ohio AFL-CIO; the George Gund Foundation; the Rockefeller Foundation; and the Ford Foundation. The breadth of the Center's research interests is best illustrated by a brief review of a few of its current projects.

The Center's largest project is the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience. This project has involved repeated interviews over a fifteen-year period with four groups of the United States population: older men, middle-aged women, and young men and women. The data are collected for 20,000 individuals by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the center is responsible for data analysis. Since 1979, the NLS has followed an additional cohort of 13,000 young men and women between the ages of 14 and 21. This cohort includes for the first time those serving in the armed forces at the time of the initial interview. In addition to being the definitive U.S. national data set on the labor market activities of young adults, this continuing survey includes unique batteries of questions on such socially important issues as delinquency, alcohol and drug use, fertility, and prenatal care. For this cohort, field work is handled by the National Opinion Research Center. To date the Center's staff have prepared dozens of research monographs, special reports, and books on the NLS, and they also prepare and distribute data tapes for public use.

The Quality of Work Life Project, another ongoing study, began in 1975 as an attempt to improve the productivity and the meaningfulness of work for public employees in the cities of Springfield and Columbus. Center staff also served as third party advisers and researchers exploring new techniques for attainment of management-worker cooperation and worker health in a number of central Ohio private sector industries.

(Continued on inside back cover)